



## POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

### MY AUNT.

My aunt has many queer notions,  
She never butters her bread;  
She declares that the *Bible* contains  
Are things not fit to be read;  
She thinks that to sit is a crime,  
And especially with youth;  
And she thinks the "Paradise Lost,"  
Is every syllable truth.

My aunt has got to her spectacles,  
Though without them she sees well  
enough.

She is very well versed in politics,  
And thinks your poetry stuff,  
She imagines that all the clergymen  
Are as wise as wise can be;  
She thinks that *Hope* is the Post—  
But there the agrees with me.

She dreams she can tell the mark that is  
left

On my cousin's lip by a kiss  
And of all her antic theories  
I am sure not to meddle with her.  
She might tell the track of a bird through  
the air.

The track of a ship on the sea—  
On the viewer heart, not the visible lip,  
The stamp of a kiss will be!

### VARIETY.

*Another Fire King.*—The New-York Journal of Commerce states, that at Chaubert's exhibition, a few days ago, J. H. Paxton, Esq., a dilettante of the bar, and a theoretical and practical chemist, actually went through with all the performances, exactly as Mr. C. himself did. Mr. Chaubert rubbed a red hot shovel several times over Mr. Paxton's tongue, face eyes and hair. Mr. Paxton then went into the oven, which was heated to 550 degrees, and remained there one minute. He describes the sensation as being that of a burning heat upon the face for the first moment; after that, the perspiration started, and it was comparatively comfortable.

[From the wire—  
Aphrodite to Cousin Sally Dillard.]

### A LAWYER BAFFLED

In some Court of Justice in North Carolina, or somewhere else, the "locus in quo" is not very material, a land cause was "being tried." The plaintiff's counsel, a very nice little man, not at all remarkable for bushiness or any thing of that sort, had proved, as he believed, every thing necessary to his obtaining a verdict, except the value of the land in dispute (which value he had not.) To prove this last, but important, point in his case, recalled up a Dutchman of the name of Suber, who, with many preparations, flourishes he assured the Court would prove the matter to a fraction. The witness was sworn, and the following examination took place.

Attorney.—You are well acquainted with this land, Mr. Suber,—will you have the goodness to inform the Court and Jury what an acre of that land is worth?

Suber.—It's about worth the grubbing of it.

Attorney.—(Not at all disconcerted.) Well, Mr. Suber, and what is the grubbing of an acre of the land worth?

Suber.—It's about worth the grubbing of it.

Attorney.—(Resolved to efface the Dutchman this trial.) Well, Mr. Suber, and pray what would you grub an acre of the land for?

Suber.—I woud' grub it for it.

### A DIFFICULTY.

We find the following article in the Boston Liberator—it is a letter to the Editor.

BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1831.

DR. A. SIR—I regret to inform you that our mutual friend, Mr. John Lamb, got into a difficulty last evening in consequence of receiving your laudable paper. A mob of unprincipled vagabonds assembled around his house, and violently took him out, and tarred and feathered him!! They then poured oil on his head, and set fire to it!! They next carried him on a rail to the river and ducked him!! And then returned with him to a post near Darragh and Simms' Tavern, and whipped him!! They are now preparing your effigy, with the determination to burn it.

I blush for my native state, to think that such a spirit of opposition and bitterness could pervade our community; but I can truly say that northern men who reside among us, are more violent against the Liberator than our native Georgians.

Yours with respect,

### BAUER KRAUT.

This is salted cabbage, much used in Germany, is an excellent and wholesome article of diet, and cheap and easily prepared for long keeping. It may

not be agreeable to an untaught palate, but is much liked by all accustomed to its use, and the relish is easily acquired as that for mustard, tomatoes, pickles, and a hundred other things that we learn to love in order to enlarge the circle of our enjoyments. Every new taste is a new pleasure. The following is the mode of preparation.

Shred cabbage fine and lay it in a barrel—first a sprinkle of fine salt, then a layer of a few inches of cabbage, and so on alternately until the barrel is filled, beating it down soundly with a heavy maul or pestle at every layer.

Eighty to one hundred cabbages and three pints or two quarts of salt will fill a barrel. Cover it with a head that will just pass down within the barrel, on which lay heavy weights. So as pour on the whole, after filling, a gallon or two of strong brine. After sometime softening and fermenting it will be fit for use. It may be boiled with pork, or fried.

### COUSIN TABITHA.

*Suicide.*—We learn from a letter received in this city, that John P. Bates, Esq. attorney at law of Anson County, by the use of laudanum, voluntarily put an end to his existence on the 5th ult. *Raleigh Star.*

A young fellow asked Dr. Johnson one day abruptly, "Pray sir, what and where is Palmyra?"—I heard some body talk not night of the ruins of Palmyra." "Tis a hill in Ireland," replies Johnson, "with palms growing on the top, and a hog at the bottom, and as they eat in Palm-mi-ra".—Boswell's life of Johnson.

### FRESH, FANCY GOODS!

A CHICHE selection is now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, selected by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, bought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, entirely for cash; consisting of Cloth, Cambric, Blankets, Raizes, Flannels, Cambricks, Plaids; Merino for Ladies' Dresses, Bonnets, Circassian, Novelties of all descriptions; Cashmere Shawls and Tippets, a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Furniture Calicos, Damasks, and Ginghams, Puddings and Buckram, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestic, Crap and Gauze Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Crap de Lyons, Bobinet, Laces, assorted; Sareens, Sennet, and Moresseens; Swiss, Mall and Jaquet Muslins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Capes; Hatter's Trimmings, Leghorn, Durable and Navarino Bonnets; Swan Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gig mounting Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, ploughs, Mouldboards, bear anchor, Solting, Cloths &c.

The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention.

### ALSO—

20 Bluds, St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New-Orleans, some of the best qualities, very low. 2 bluds. Prime Green Coffee. 20 Bags strong scented, Rio do. Tea, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Indigo, Saltpetre, Lambblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt; Iron castings. White Lead in Regs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheeses in casks, &c. &c.

### CALL AND SEE

J. M. V.

Salisbury, Jan 2, 1831.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in the U.S.

### JAMES HUIK.

All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIK will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REVERE, the Post-Master, will, who is authorized to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72f

### Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gun; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JAMES, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. Reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42f

The Georgia, Savannah; the Telegraph, Columbia, S.C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to FAYETTEVILLE.

### For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this office.

65f

## SELLING OFF!! COME & BUY BARGAINS.

THE Subscribers, surviving partner of the firm of Keates & Meenan have determined to sell off their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS

Hereforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.

### Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them—they may depend on getting BARGAINS.

### LOOK TO THIS.

The peculiar situation of the concern renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash.

ROBERT KYLE, Surv. partners  
HAZLTT. KYLE, of the firm of

K & M.

Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1831. 610.

### FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber has just opened a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' PRETTY BOOTS; Ladies' half faced do; Ladies' best quality of Seal Skin SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S OXFORD BOOTS, which with his stock already on hand, renders his assortment very complete.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Dec. 8th 1831.

### To the Public.

SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in business, establishment of Cheraw All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are required to make payment, and all persons having claims present them for payment.

Clothes, Cambric, Blankets, Raizes, Flannels, Cambricks, Plaids; Merino for Ladies' Dresses, Bonnets, Circassian, Novelties of all descriptions; Cashmere Shawls and Tippets, a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Furniture Calicos, Damasks, and Ginghams, Puddings and Buckram, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestic, Crap and Gauze Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Crap de Lyons, Bobinet, Laces, assorted; Sareens, Sennet, and Moresseens; Swiss, Mall and Jaquet Muslins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Capes; Hatter's Trimmings, Leghorn, Durable and Navarino Bonnets; Swan Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gig mounting Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, ploughs, Mouldboards, bear anchor, Solting, Cloths &c.

The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention.

JOHN H. HENLY, ANDREW HUNT.

Dec. 22d. 1831.

94f

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

In Equity Oct. Term, 1831.

CHRISTIAN LESS Administrator

of Geo. Hunter, dec'd. Original Bill to Subject lands to the

T. Hunter, & others, for payment of debts.

In this case it being shown to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel T. Hunter, one of the defendants in this case does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, that unless he appear at our next court of Equity, to be held for Stokes County, at the Court House in Germanton on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next and plead answer or default, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and the cause set down for hearing exparte. —Copy from minutes.

JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

Oct. 23d. 1831.

94f

FIFTH CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington 26th October, 1831.

THE Accounts of the Marshals of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshals in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them, and of that which remains due from the several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.

Oct. 24th. 1831. 8:9

To be published three times in the newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Patent Office, Oct. 24th 1831.

PUBLICANTS for Patents are hereby advised, that in future, no patent for any Machine or Improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office.

By order of the Secretary of State,

JOHN D. CRAIGIE Superintendent.

Oct. 24th. 1831. 3:5

Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will please to insert the above, three times, and furnish their accounts to the Patent Office.

### WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Waggon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, is a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable.

—Fayetteville 4th-d. 1831.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Waggon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, is a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable.

—Fayetteville 4th-d. 1831.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Waggon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, is a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable.

—Fayetteville 4th-d. 1831.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Waggon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, is a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable.

—Fayetteville 4th-d. 1831.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it

# Carolinian.

... however, the two great branches, have the semblance of inequality which  
is, and which will be removed with little trouble. The wisdom of legislation is  
Dr. Channing.

BLUFF COUNTY, N. C. .... MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1832.

[VOL. XII. NO. 606.]

TERMS.—The price of this paper is 25 cents.  
The editor and half of the printer's expenses  
are defrayed by the subscribers, and the rest  
is defrayed at 25 cents per thousand words, or  
less each week they are published; thereafter,  
be paid in all letters addressed to the Editor, or his  
agents.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Newport (N. H.) Eagle.*

### FIRST AND LAST COURSHIP.

Founded on fact.

Obed Slow was one of your real Vermonters. He measured exactly six feet seven without his cowhides, and there was no one but allowed him to be the clumsiest and stoutest fellow the town of N. afforded. Obed was considered the very cream of the parish. He boasted of three miles, viz.:—Justice of the peace, Capt. of Militia, (termed by the vulgar the *hedge fence*), and hog reave. Moreover, he was proprietor of as he said, the best farm in the town; and every young lady assented that all that seemed lacking for his comfort, was a partner of his honors.

Capt. Obed, as he was called, had lingered to the age of forty in single blessedness, without the idea of matrimony once entering his cranium. But one Sunday, that little rogue of a Cupid showered upon him a volley of arrows as he cast his eyes upon the buxom form of Deacon Patch's daughter Dolly, who was sitting in the singer's seat. The same heart that had laid forty years squeezed up in the breast of Capt. Slow, beat about like the pendulum of a clock. Every one observed that Obed did not fall asleep more than once during the forenoon services, and when he returned home from meeting, his head hung down like a mushroom at noon day.

The beautiful person of Doll Patch was now continually uppermost in Obed's thoughts, and now he proceeded straight away to consult his mother on the affair. Obed, with a brave heart, declared to her the whole tale of his love; and his incapability of managing such "smooth affairs." "Oh lad, Obed," said the old lady, taking a pinch of snuff, "oh lad, dear, don't spank right up; there's a beginnin' in everything." Obed thought exactly so; it is said, that he was seen about ten in the evening, wallowing through the snow across the lot, towards Deacon Patch's house. When Obed was at the door, his courage began to fail him, and he was on the very point of turning back, when his mother's words flashed across his mind, and he with almost desperate courage gave one loud rap on the door with his huge and half frozen fist, which was answered by the sharp bark of the old house dog and Deacon Patch's double bass voice, with a "Get out Pug walk in." After a few thumps of feet against the door way, the sharp and frosty visage of Obed Slow was seen to peer from out a bear skin cap, and great coat of stuff colored cloth.

Captain Slow, after dossing his apparel and giving the Deacon two or three hearty shakings of the hand, and making Dolly o'er his military bows, in which he displayed to perfection a figure 3, very moderately helped himself to a seat in Mrs. Patch's arm chair.

Fortunately for Obed, the Deacon had just taken his *last* quart of cider, and drawn on his red night cap, to follow Mrs. Patch, who had just retired, and, after bidding Dolly to "take good keer of the fire," withdrew, leaving the Captain and Dolly by themselves.

Now this Dolly was a "real creature" for a joke: she, at this very time, had a lover to whom she expected soon to be married; and now she had a fine opportunity to play a joke on the Captain; therefore she concluded to be as fond of him as possible. Soon the clock told 11, and Obed began to think it high time to have matters operating, as he felt rather drowsy. But he could not think of a single word that would apply to his case. Dolly sat looking into the fire, seemingly very much embarrassed, but slyly laughing at the Captain's difficulty.

Captain Slow at length thought this was the time to "do or die"; and he attempted to speak, but his heart seemed to fly up in his throat and stop his utterance.

*All living, Journal of Humanity,*

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

1832.

## CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Mangum presented the petition of Lewis Leroy, of Washington, North Carolina, praying for the remission of the extra duties imposed by the Tariff of 1828, on a quantity of molasses imported by Lewis Leroy, jun. in his lifetime. Resolved.

The following resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Holmes.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all the instructions of collectors of the Customs and their officers, in respect to the British Colonial Trade, given or issued since the proclamation of the President of the 6th of October, 1820.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill to authorize the mounting and equipment of a part of the army of the United States:

Mr. Benton explained the object and expediency of the proposed measure, and moved to fill the blank for the appropriation with 25,000 dollars; which after some inquiries by Mr. Smith, and reply by Mr. Benton, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate next took up the bill making an appropriation of 200,000 dollars for carrying on the armament of fortifications.

The annual appropriation has heretofore been 100,000 dollars. The present bill was introduced by Mr. Smith on leave, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which committee reported the bill with a recommendation that it be rejected. Accordingly when the bill came up to day—

Mr. Benton (Chairman of the military Committee) moved its indefinite postponement. He stated (in the course of the debate that ensued) that the committee had submitted the bill to the Secretary of War, who returned it, with the information that the department made no objections to its passage, but declined recommending it.

A debate of some length and interest ensued on the bill, in which it was strenuously advocated by Mr. Smith, and was opposed by Mr. Hayne, who, with the view of giving the greatest emphasis to the decision of the question, and placing the sense of the Senate on record, called for the yeas and nays.

The question being taken on the indefinite postponement, it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

For—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Brown, Burmer, Clay, Dickerson, Ewing, Foot, Fowle, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hanna, Hedges, Hill, Holmes, Kars, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, More, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Tomlinson, Trout, Tyler, White, Wilkins—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bibb, Dallas, Dudley, Johnson, Knight, Sibley, Smith—7.

So the Bill was rejected.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Bill making appropriations for the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1822; which was twice read and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, offered by Mr. Blair, of Tenn., on Thursday last, proposing the appointment of a Committee "to inquire into the expediency of distributing (according to population,) the proceeds of the public Lands amongst the several States and Territories."

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, suggested a substitute for the resolution which was as follows:

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing an uniform system of gradually closing up the sale of the public lands now in market, or that may be hereafter brought into market: Also, to take into consideration the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, after the payment of the public debt to the promotion of national objects or objects."

This was accepted by Mr. Blair as a substitute for his resolution—

Mr. Duncan, of Illinois, moved to strike out all the resolution after the word Resolved, and insert the following:

"That the Committee on the public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating one third of the proceeds, of the future sales of the public lands, to objects of internal improvement within the States in which said lands are sold, and that the same Committee inquire into the expediency of appropriating (after the national debt is paid,) one third of the proceeds of said land sales, for the construction of roads and Canals, from the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Lakes, and the St. Lawrence, to the commercial cities of the Atlantic; and of appropriating the remaining third of said proceeds for

purposes of education; the works or objects of improvements to be designated or approved by Congress, and the money to be expended under the authority of the States in which said improvements are made."

Mr. Carson of N. C. made a few remarks to show that the acts of the several States, had immovably settled the manner of distributing among the several States the proceeds from them (after the payment of the public debt,) and that Congress could not, by any legislation, depart from that mode.

Mr. Merriam went into an argument, and referred to the acts of cession, also to show that the States which ceded the lands to the United States had prescribed the application of the proceeds from their sale, after the payment of the public debt, the objects and mode of which application he explained at large. He had, however, no objection to the second branch of the proposed inquiry: but strenuously opposed any new system of land laws, or new mode of disposing of the public domain, the present being, in his opinion, the wisest that had ever been, or could be, devised by the wisdom of man—the benevolent effects of which he briefly pointed out, in contrast with the evils which prevailed in those of the new States east of Ohio, where a different system had been pursued.

Then Mr. M. concluded his remarks. Mr. Blair of Tenn. rose; but the hour for considering resolutions had expired, and the debate was suspended.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, on Thursday last, as yesterday modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Vinton—the question, being on the amendment yesterday submitted by Mr. Duncan, spoke in favor of his amendments at some length, going also into the merits of the question. McDuffie, in reply, remarked on the inappropriateness of discussing the merits of a Resolution, on a mere question, of relevance. He had not proceeded far however, before the time allotted to the consideration of Resolutions had expired."

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY.

Thursday, December 29.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, from the Committee to which was referred the Bill to incorporate the Guilford Gold Mining Company, reported the same with an amendment, which was agreed to. Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment which had for its object to make the Stockholders liable in their individual capacity, for the debts of the company—which motion was negatived. The Bill was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Snow, from the Committee of Finance, whose duty it is to examine into the state and condition of the Treasury, made a detailed report, concluding with a Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to open a new set of Books for the purpose of entering a true and accurate statement of the bonds given for the purchase of Cherokee lands, which came into his possession on the 28th December 1830. Read the first time.

Mr. Brownrigg, from the Committee on Military affairs, to which was referred the Bill to establish a Militia Company in Buncombe county, with instructions to enquire into the expediency of reporting a general Bill upon the subject, made a report thereon accompanied by a Bill giving the power to Regimental Courts Martial of laying off and altering the several Captain's districts within their Regiment,

which was read the first time.

Mr. Guinn presented the following Resolutions which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That this General Assembly, speaking the feelings and opinions of the people of North Carolina do approve of the Administration of General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Resolved further, that this General Assembly knowing that the confidence reposed by the people of the State of North Carolina, in the integrity and patriotism of Gen. A. Jackson, President of the United States, so far from being diminished, has increased, do (and in this, they only respond to the feelings and wishes of their fellow citizens of the State) recommend him to the people of the United States for re-election to the high and elevated situation which he now holds with so much honor to himself and benefit to his country.

The Bill altering the laws in respect to the allotment of widows' dower, passed the third reading 47 to 18, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolution requesting the Public Treasurer to procure a certain amount of specie change, was also ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill for the relief of the citizens of

the remaining third of said proceeds for

the State, was also ordered to be engrossed, ed, by a vote of 31 to 22.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Spaight, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of altering, amending or entirely repealing the act of 1828, regarding Executors and Administrators, reported that a Bill embracing the object of the Resolution having already passed the Senate, it is unnecessary to legislate further upon the subject. Concurred in.

A ballot was had for Colonel Commandant and Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, of the 10th Brigade and 5th Division, and resulted in the choice of Henry Fellowes as Colonel, and John D. Hoke, as Lieut. Col.

The engrossed Bill to authorize the erection of Mills on Big Ivey Creek, in Buncombe county, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Monday, Jan. 2.

Petition presented. By Mr. Caldwell, of Absalom Simonton of Iredell. Referred.

Bills presented. By Mr. Seawell, concerning corporations, the officers and managers of corp rations and trustees of funds for public purposes. By Mr. Quinn, to amend and explain an act passed in the year 1828, ch. 50, entitled "An act to erect that section of country commonly called the Cherokee purchase into a separate county."

The first of these was read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed, and the second read the first time.

Mr. Allen presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint select committee of twelve—six from each House, and three of each House to be Eastern Members, and three to be Western Members, so as to make six of Eastern Members and six of Western Members; and for said Committee to take the resolutions for a Convention as introduced in each House and report some plan that will be agreeable to all.

Mr. McFarland moved that the Resolution be laid upon the table—not carried. Mr. Wilson moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole House, with the resolution on the subject of a Convention—not carried. Mr. Matthews moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 41—Noes 15.

The Bill to repeal an act reducing the number of Petty musters to two in a year, passed in 1827, was read the second time and rejected, Ayes 26—Noes 25.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Dick, to incorporate the Salisbury Gold Mining Company. Read the first time.

The Bill from the House of Commons, to exempt from execution, a certain portion of the land of the citizens of North Carolina, was read the first time. Mr. Allen moved that said Bill be indefinitely postponed, which was negative, 40 to 21, and the Bill ordered to a second reading.

Nearly the whole of the sitting of to-day was consumed in the consideration of the Bill for the better regulation of the conduct of free negroes and slaves—the Bill more effectually to suppress and prevent the running away of Slaves, in this State, and the Bill to prevent Slaves from attending General Reviews, Regimental, Battalion and Company musters, Camp-Meetings and Election grounds. After various attempts to amend them, they were ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House, and be made the order of the day for Thursday next.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Edmonston, from the select Committee, to which was referred the petition of William Parker, of Haywood, reported a Resolution in his favor which was read the first time.

Mr. Hart, from the Committee on the Patrol Laws, reported a Bill for the better regulation of the Patrol, which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Central Rail-road Company, was read the third time. Mr. Outlaw proposed to amend the bill by adding the following proviso: "Provided, that any application on the part of said Company to the Federal Government, for an appropriation of money or subscription of stock thereto, shall amount to a forfeiture of their charter." This amendment was rejected, on 31 voting in the affirmative. The bill was then read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Cape-Fear and Yadkin Rail-road Company, was also read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolution requesting the Public Treasurer to procure a certain amount of specie change, was also ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill for the relief of the citizens of

that State, and which is to be introduced, was read the second time, and was ordered to be enrolled. Read him full of the documents published in different parts of the Union, which avow the doctrines of the American System, and the commercial policy. The whole number is about three. Of these are printed, 1 in New Hampshire, 3 in Massachusetts, 1 in Connecticut, 1 in New York, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Maryland, 2 in the District of Columbia, 3 in Ohio, 2 in Indiana, 3 in Illinois, 1 in Missouri, 1 in Arkansas, 1 in Tennessee, 4 in Mississippi, 1 in Alabama, 7 in Virginia, 7 in North Carolina, 14 in South Carolina, 7 in Georgia.

This Bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the lands of the citizens of North Carolina, was read the third time. After several efforts at amendment which were lost, the question was put upon its passage and decided in the affirmative, Year 63—Nays 5.

The Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancey, was read the second time and rejected, 67 to 57. Considerable doubt exists on this Bill, in which Messrs. Henry, Barringer, Brevard and Clayton advocated, and Messrs. Gaston, O'Brien, Toole and Pittman opposed its passage.

The Bill to vest the right of electing the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties within this State, in the free white men thereof, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. C. Weston, was postponed until the 4th March next, by a vote of 64 to 53.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Bills presented. By Mr. Robertson, to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from owning or carrying guns in this State. By Mr. Gaston, to allow appeals to the Supreme Court from interlocutory Judgments, orders and decrees of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. By the same, in aid of the North Carolina Central Rail Road, and Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Companies (authorizes the employing of an Engineer on behalf of the State, to survey routes for the respective Rail Roads.) By Mr. Hartley, to authorize Wardens of the Poor to hold property for the benefit of the Poor.

These Bills were severally read the first time.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company and the Charlotte Gold Mining Company. They were advocated by Messrs. Barringer, Pearson, and Henry, and opposed by Mr. Sawyer, but finally passed their second reading by a large vote.

Monday, Jan. 2.

The bill to establish two Banks—one by the name and style of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina and the other by the name and style of the Merchants' Bank of North Carolina, was read the second time. Mr. Townsend moved that said Bills be indefinitely postponed. On this motion considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Gaston, Henry, and McBane took part for and Messrs. Pearson, Weaver, Pittman, and Townsend against the Bills. The motion to postpone, ultimately prevailed, by a vote of 84 to 39.

The Bill to establish a Bank by the name and style of the President and Directors of the Bank of Albemarle, was read the second time and on motion of Mr. Emmett, indefinitely postponed.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Bills presented. By Mr. Edmonston, to compensate Justices of the Peace, in the county of Haywood, for their services by Mr. Calloway, declaring valid all grants of land issued by this State where the owners have been chain carriers in surveying the same.

These bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Sumner, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the enquiry whether titles to real estate can be tried on petitions for partition, reported a bill to provide for the partition of lands, tenements and hereditaments held in common. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.—Year 58—Nays 21.

About twenty bills of a private nature had their second and third reading, and were sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Bills presented. By Mr. Pearson, to incorporate the Rowan Troopers. Read the first time.

Mr. Henry from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject was referred, reported, a Bill to authorize the Superior and County Courts of this State to compel Plaintiffs in certain cases, to give security for the costs of suit. Read the first time.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in discussing the Resolutions, submitted some days since, for the purpose of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. After sitting in committee of the Whole, Mr. Haywood in the Chair, until about 3 o'clock, progress was reported and leave granted to sit again.

FearfulFact!—According to the last census, there are 335,192 more males between the ages of 20 and 30, than there are females between 15 and 20! Young bachelors, therefore, cannot be too active in supplying themselves with helpmates. N. Y. Eve. Jour.

Progress of the Free Doctrines.—In

the Randolph Constitution for Wed-

nesday, 1828, was adopted a clause of the arms

of the Commonwealth, which avow the doctrines

of the American System, and the com-

mercial policy.

The whole number is about three. Of these

are printed, 1 in New Hampshire,

3 in Massachusetts, 1 in Connecti-

cot, 1 in New York, 1 in New Jersey,

1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Maryland,

2 in the District of Columbia, 3 in Ohio,

2 in Indiana, 3 in Illinois, 1 in Mis-

sissippi, 1 in Alabama, 7 in Virgi-

nia, 7 in

prevent his nomination by the Anti-Masonic convention, which would have been a sufficient cause, and several bills were introduced, by Mr. Wirt introduced, to prevent that they have been discontinued. The National Republicans, however, they had no voice in the House of Representatives with their own; a law was passed, which the head of Mr. Clay is visible, sufficiently indicates its hostility to it. At this, the Secretary of the Lexington Lodge has lately published a statement, that Mr. Clay admitted that he withdrew from that Lodge in 1806. This is to work upon the Anti-Masons. What a shallow artifice! Does this prove that Mr. Clay has deserted the Masons? This act of Mr. Clay may be accounted for without supposing that it was a total abandonment of the Masons. Mr. Clay went to Washington to reside permanently, immediately after his withdrawal from the Lexington Lodge. No longer a member of Lexington he could not be a member of a society in a place from which he was several hundred miles removed, and therefore his name was stricken from the rolls of the Lodge. Did that withdrawal disbar him from becoming a member of another? We are no friends of this political sect or Anti-Masons, not more so than Mr. Clay pretended to be. But we like to see the truth told and abuses impositions. This movement was evidently intended to create the false impression that Mr. Clay is opposed to Masonry, because he withdrew from the Lexington Lodge, when the time and circumstances will induce the belief, that it was a matter of necessity to do so.

Mr. Clay is a mason and a friend of the masons, and we think none the less of him for it. Masonry or Anti-Masonry, in our opinion, has nothing to do with a man's politics. But let the Anti-Masons, who are of a contrary opinion know the truth. Do not attempt to inveigle them into the support of Henry Clay. Should Mr. Wirt withdraw, let each man of his party make up his opinion, with the light of truth to direct him.

The convention resolutions introduced into the house of Commons by Mr. Whitaker, have been indefinitely postponed, by a majority of 13 votes. So our Eastern brethren, if they deserve that appellation, are determined to rivet the chains of our subjection. We must no longer ask the legislature for a convention, but we must ask it of the people. Let us do this, and then we shall see whether a majority or a minority shall rule over the destinies of the people of this State. The people have the power to go into convention and we trust they will no longer delay to do so; it is the only course which they can take, that will redeem the State from the fate which hangs over it.

Mr. Berrien has published a letter in the Savannah Georgian, vindicating himself from the charge of supporting the administration of Gen. Jackson, for selfish purposes. He says he supports the administration upon principle, and that personally he entertains the same sentiments towards the President now as he expressed in his address to the public last spring. This speaks loudly for the administration; it speaks loudly for the independence and magnanimity of Mr. Berrien. He shows that he is willing to sacrifice his private feelings upon the altar of the public good.

The Legislature it is expected will rise this day (Monday). Another bill has been introduced in the Senate, for an appropriation for re-building the Capitol, at Raleigh. It is thought that it will fail.

We take the advice of the correspondent of the Catawba Journal, for what its worth and that's "just nothing at all." We care as little for him and his decent communication, as we do for the "falsit and credit" bank, of which he is the apologist.

Stephen Girard has given no legacies exceeding \$10,000, except two, one of \$5000 and another of \$20,000. He has endowed a school in Philadelphia, with a donation of \$2,000,000 of dollars. His whole fortune has been estimated at six millions.

The talented Editor of the Columbia Times, Isaac W. Hayne, Esq. has relinquished the conduct of that paper.

A new paper has lately made its appearance in New York, called the "Railroad Journal." Its name indicates the object of its publication.

Another distressing fire! We are under the painful necessity of submitting to the public another heavy calamity which has befallen our city. About 4 o'clock this morning the citizens were awoken from their beds by the cry of fire! It was soon found to have broken

out in the grocery store of the Messrs. Pulliam, on the corner of Fayetteville Street; and though the Citizens with their Fire-Engines, aided by the Members of Assembly and strangers to the city, soon assembled, and used every exertion in their power to put a stop to the raging element, it was apparent that the only way to stop the progress of the flames, would be to blow up those Houses to the North and South of the Fire, which if not removed, would soon be embraced in the destruction. Several Buildings were accordingly blown up as soon as powder could be procured for the purpose, and to this and the active exertions of the Citizens occupying the Western side of the Street in keeping the roofs and sides of their houses covered with wet blankets, it is owing, that the whole of Fayetteville Street, and perhaps, the entire City was not destroyed.

Great exertions were made to prevent the extension of the Fire beyond the Drug Store of Messrs. Williams and Hayward. For this purpose, the Market House was pulled down, but all was in vain; the flames reached the large Store of Mr. B. B. Smith, the Post-Office, and several Houses on Hargett Street, which were all destroyed. But the Stores next to the Post Office occupied by Messrs. Turner and Hussey, booksellers, were blown up, as well as some other outbuildings on Mr. John Stuart's lot, where the fire was there arrested, and his dwelling house saved.

The occupant of the Store nearest to the one in which the Fire originated, had no time to save their goods, and therefore lost nearly the whole of their Stock in Trade; those more recently situated were fortunate enough to save the necessary part of their Stock.

It is a remarkable fact, that this Calamity, in its origin, struck the same spot, and had some extension, as the great Fire which devastated our City in the year 1816. The only difference is, that the large House at the corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, now owned by John Marshall, was destroyed, and in the present case, a large House in the same situation, occupied by Mr. son escaped the flames.

It is not yet known how the fire originated. The occupant of the Store are confident that no fire was on the hearth when they left it the preceding evening.

Several Members of the Legislature were particularly active in their exertions to stop the progress of the Fire. To mention names, might be injurious; we therefore forbear. No much praise cannot be bestowed on the colored population, who used every exertion in their power to be serviceable on the occasion.

It is impossible, in the confusion incident to such a calamity, to ascertain with absolute certainty the precise loss which each individual has sustained, but we publish such a statement of the loss as we are enabled to gather, and will in our next paper, publish any additional particulars which may be deemed interesting:

Matthew Shaw, two vacant stores, Dwelling House and Kitchen.

Edicilla Shaw, three stores, occupied by William Tucker, Messrs. Pulliam and Henry Hardie, Dwelling House also occupied by Mr. Hardie with several out-houses.

William Thompson, a store, Dwelling House and out-houses, with part of his Millinery and Cabinet Furniture Stock—supposed loss \$2,000.

John Prinrose, store, with almost his entire stock of Goods, some money, &c. Loss \$10,000 at least.

William F. Clark, two stores and Dwelling House, occupied by himself and Mrs. Clark, and a large portion of his Saddlery and Plate Ware, supposed loss \$3,500.

John Bell, a large store, occupied by George Simpson & Co.

Williams and Hayward, two stores on Fayetteville Street and one on Hargett Street, with a considerable part of the contents of their Drug Store.

B. B. R. Smith, the large two story store, occupied by the former.

B. B. Smith, the two story house occupied by the Post Office—also a part of his Stock of Goods.

John Stuart, two stores occupied by Turner and Hughes and Wm. Sturges, the former as a Books store and the latter as a Shoe Store. His Dwelling House also injured.

John S. Habotead a vacant store, on Hargett Street.

James Cook, do, do, do.

Harris and Malone, a large two story Grocery, just erected, with a large portion of its contents.

Richard Smith, a small Grocery, occupied by Jordan Wimble.

Benet Hogan, a two story Grocery.

Wm. Holloman, a two story Grocery, occupied by Barillai Bettis; also a Blacksmith Shop unroofed.

Richard Roberts, a two story Grocery, about \$500 worth of its contents.

Joseph Bettis, a Grocery Store and nearly all his stock of goods.

Messrs. Pulliam, a part of their Millinery Stock, perhaps \$300.

John Marshall, about \$200 worth of Groceries.

Henry Hardie, nearly the whole of his Confectionary Stock, including a part of the Household and Kitchen furniture, utensils, for carrying on his business, back shop, &c.

William Tucker, about \$6,000 worth of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Mrs. Maynard, a considerable portion of her Millinery Stock, say \$500.

Caleb Malone, a large portion of his Grocery Stock.

Besides these, many others have suffered minor losses, by the removal of goods, damage sustained from exposure to the heavy fall of rain which fell immediately after the fire &c.—We understand that none of the property was insured.

FAMILY JARS.—No less than twenty-three couples were divorced by act of the Legislature of Georgia at the late session.

The Legislature of Virginia have ordered the correspondence between Governor Monroe and President Jefferson in 1802, which had been placed on the secret Journals of the two Houses, to be published.

The taxable real estate in New York, as assessed in 1830, amounted to \$93,716,485. Increase of value in the five previous years, \$3,913,435. On the 31st March, 1831, there was taxed on an estimate of landed property in this city, \$6,616,642.

## Editorial.

MARRIAGE, in this County on Tuesday the 10th inst., by Samuel Martin Esq. Mr. David Watson, to Miss Mary Dent.

Near Fayetteville, on Monday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Maj. Albert Torrence to Miss Sarah Ann Toomer, daughter of the Hon. John D. Toomer.

In Davidson county, on the 20th Decr. last by Hiram Philes, Esq. Mr. John Brindle to Miss Mary Pack.

In Clemmonsville, on Thursday the 22nd of Decr. ult. by the same, Dr. Evander McElveen to Miss Eliza Clemmons, daughter of John Clemmons, Esq.

In this County, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Mr. John Harris to Miss Martha Niblock.

## MARKETS.

SALISBURY, Jan. 7, 1832.

Cotton in seed	1.624 to 1.75.
Clean do.	7 to 7.5.
Oats	7 to 7.5.
Pork	84 to 4.50.
Sugar	91 to 7.5.
Coffee	106 to 81.25.
Salt	5.
Iron	5.
Molasses	90.
Bacon	18.
Tallow	8.
Flour	83.50.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 4.

Flour	84 to 41.
Bacon	8 to 7.
Corn	45 to 55.
Cotton	71 to 8.
Salt	75 to 80.
Iron	4 to 5.
Sugar, brown	7.50 to 9.
Coffee	14 to 15.
Molasses	37.
Whiskey	81.50 to 1.65.
Wine	75 to 90.
Flour	35 to 40.

CAMDEN JAN. 7.

Cotton,	73 to 82.
Corn, per bushel,	53 to 55.
Wheat,	75 to 90.
Flour, Camden Mills, bbl.	96.
Bacon, lb.	10 to 13.
Whiskey, per gal.	40 to 62.
Brandy, Apple,	35 to 45.
Peach,	40 to 62.

CHERAW, JAN. 7.

Flour (from wag.) bbl.	\$4 to \$14.
Corn,	50 to 55.
Bacon	9 to 10.
Salt	75.
Cotton	8 to 8.5.
Brandy	50.
do, Apple	35 to 40.
Molasses	37 to 45.
Pork	5.
Sugar	8 to 10.
Whiskey	35 to 40.
Wheat	75.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 7, 1832.

Cotton	9 to 10.
Bagging—Hemp	17 to 22.
Do. (Tow	10 to 15.
Flour—Philadelphia	53 to 64.
Coffee Havanna, prime,	14 to 14.5.
good	11 to 13.
middling	11 to 12.
Whiskey—hhd. Penn.	37 to 38.
Corn	50 to 60.
Sugar	13 to 17.
Salt—Liverpool	4.62 to 4.80.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the County courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found at the office of the Carolinian.

606

J. J. JONES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of this County.

His office is a few doors below the Court House.

OCTOBER 8th, 1831.

920

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

